The Sun.

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1919.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.00	$1.00
DAILY only	8.00	4.00	.75
SUNDAY only	3.00	1.50	.40
CANADIAN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.00	$1.00
DAILY only	8.00	4.00	.75
SUNDAY only	5.00	2.50	.50
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$24.00	$12.00	$2.25
DAILY only	18.00	9.00	1.50
SUNDAY only	9.00	4.50	.75

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
THE EVENING SUN	$6.00	$3.00	$0.50
Foreign	18.00	9.00	1.50

BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD (weekly), one year $1.00
Canada ... $1.50 Other countries ... 2.00

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau st., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau st.; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Titherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, all of 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 303 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Wide Railway Wreckage Unless the Government Saves the Roads.

The wreckage of railway earnings under Government operation cannot be better described than by simple comparison in plain arithmetic.

There always have been railroads which in seasons of general adversity have been able to make both ends meet. There always have been roads which, desperately poor in bad times, could not become prosperous in good times. The property deeply mired through the years need not be used to show the desperate plight of the American railway system as a whole. The property exceptionally favored can be ignored. Extremes of high and low condition dismissed from consideration, the story is fairly told by the financial decline of the general and vast trackage which threads the wide country and every day does a transportation business which is the prodigy of the world.

Before the present financial destitution no railroad man ever would have regarded the year of 1916 as of golden performance or promise. The Interstate Commerce Commission still was infatuated with its mad policy of starving the railroads. Traffic rates were held rigidly down. Coal and other supplies were steadily working up. Equipment was soaring. Labor was driving harder and harder bargains. Construction was not yet prohibitive, but it was burdensome. Operating expenses were grinding at the gross revenues.

Yet in 1916—with only one year intervening between it and Government operation—the great bulk of American railroads, weaving the country from end to end, serving its vast population, industry and business, were in paradise as compared with this second year of Government operation in 1919, with its multiplied passenger rates and its heavily increased freight charges costing the American people not merely tens of millions of dollars, but hundreds, many hundreds, of millions of dollars more a year.

Take examples here, there and everywhere, with the rarely rich and the tragically poor omitted:

In the whole year of 1916 the Baltimore and Ohio transportation bill against the public, expressed by its operating revenues at $111,000,000, was not greatly in excess of its gross revenues for only the first eight months of this year of 1919—$109,000,000. But for the twelve months of 1916 the net revenues—with which to meet interest, provide sinking fund requirements for the discharge of debt, pay dividends and put surplus into betterments and improvements—were more than $32,300,000. This was an average of $2,700,000 a month. In the first eight months of 1919 the net revenues were $1,355,000—a monthly average of about $169,000.

In 1916 with $48,000,000 of gross the net revenues of the Chesapeake and Ohio averaged $1,370,000 a month. This year they have averaged about a million. But the Chicago and Eastern Illinois averaged $335,000 in 1916; this year so far it is $50,000. Chicago and Northwestern with $91,000,000 gross showed then an average of $2,500,000; now with $88,000,000 in eight months it is $1,100,000.

Denver and Rio Grande's comparison of average monthly net is $845,000 in 1916; in 1919 $270,000. Great Northern's contrast is $3,100,000 against $950,000. Lehigh Valley's is $1,200,000 against $300,000. Louisville and Nashville's, $1,700,000 against $850,000. Norfolk and Western's, $2,000,000 against $870,000. Northern Pacific's, $3,000,000 against $1,170,000.

If you want to take a railroad celebrated for its trouble, Erie, with more than $66,000,000 of gross in 1915, averaged net earnings close to $2,000,000 a month. With $58,000,000 of gross in the first eight months this year, Erie's net has averaged $90,000.

If you want to take another, once a child of fortune, now in poverty row, New Haven, with $76,000,000 of gross in 1916, averaged more than $2,000,000 a month net. With $66,000,000 of gross in the first eight months of 1919, the average net is $650,000 a month.

If you want to take a great transcontinental system gone behind a sudden cloud, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, with $106,000,000 of gross in 1916, averaged a net of more than $3,000,000 a month. For the first eight months this year St. Paul, with $95,000,000 of gross, has averaged a net of $150,000 a month.

If you want to take two marvellous earners in recent history, Union Pacific, with $105,000,000 of gross in 1916, had a net of $46,000,000—a monthly average of nearly $3,900,000. With a gross of $69,000,000 in the first eight months of 1919, Union Pacific has averaged a net of $2,600,000 a month. Southern Pacific, with a gross of $152,694,228 in 1916, gave an average net of some $4,580,000 a month. Southern Pacific's gross of $105,000,000 for the first eight months of 1919 has given an average net of $2,035,000 a month.

Then take the giants of American—of all transportation. New York Central did a gross of $209,000,000 in 1916, with a net of $76,000,000, averaging about $6,365,000 a month. With $200,000,000 gross for the first eight months of this year, the net is $30,000,000—an average a month of about $3,800,000.

Pennsylvania in 1916 had a gross of $220,000,000, a net of about $65,000,000 and a monthly average of about $5,400,000. This year, with a gross for the eight months of $246,000,000, the net is $14,953,000—an average of about $1,870,000. In round numbers a quarter of a billion of dollars of business done in two-thirds of a year. A business of $1,000,000 a day. And a net at the rate of a little more than $22,000,000 a year to pay everything after operating expenses—to pay interest on and cut down the principal of hundreds of millions of dollars of debt, to pay dividends on $500,000,000 of stock, to keep up, to protect, to provide for the future of a railway property which has in it more than a billion of dollars of investment, with more than 100,000 direct stockholders and hundreds of thousands of indirect security holders, through savings bank depositors and life insurance policy holders.

If between now and December 31 the United States Government turns the railroads back to their owners with no relief from the stupendous plight into which they have been dragged by Government operation, the crash of bankruptcy will resound around the globe; for down with the American railway system will go American industry, American business and American bread and butter. Without the American railway system at its very best, in place of its worst of to-day, this nation cannot stand up in the world arena of production and distribution. In the battle for economic supremacy the American people cannot hold their own. The American people, in truth, as civilization has known them in the last half century, cannot survive.

A Campaign of No Personalities.

New Jersey is to have a political campaign free from attacks on the personality of WOODROW WILSON if Chairman STOKES of the Republican State Committee can have his way. He has urged the Republican candidates and speakers not to be lured into bypaths but to stick to public questions and to refrain from assertions which even the most sensitive or malicious of their opponents could misinterpret into slighting comments on Mr. WILSON as an individual. This is good taste and good political tactics; with Mr. WILSON sick the generous American electorate is not in a mood to tolerate trivial assaults on him or attacks not based on public concerns.

What New Jersey thinks of Democratic men and measures has been recorded at the polls. It gave the Democratic candidate for President 170,282 votes in 1912, against 145,409 for ROOSEVELT and 88,834 for TAFT. The Republican-Progressive row turned New Jersey's Electors of President and Vice-President over to the Democrats. But four years later the Republicans carried the State by a vote of 269,352 against 211,645. In 1916 the White House tried to have Senator MARTINE defeated in the Democratic primaries, and MARTINE was nominated, only to be beaten by a Republican at the polls. In 1918 the Administration at Washington supported the cause of two Democrats, running for the long and short terms in the Senate of the United States. Both of them were beaten. Since the Democratic victory in 1912 New Jersey has changed its delegation in Washington from two Democratic Senators and eleven Democratic Representatives, with one Republican Representative, in the Sixty-third Congress, to two Republican Senators, and seven Republican Representatives, with five Democratic Representatives, in the Sixty-sixth Congress.

The electorate in New Jersey has put its opinion of Democratic policies on record where all may read.

Hints to a Cornell Alumnus Who Cannot Leave His Country.

One graduate of Cornell, MARIO G. MENOCAL, '88, has informed his fellow alumni of his regret that he cannot be with them in their campaign for a $5,000,000 endowment fund to increase the salaries of the faculty. Alumnus MENOCAL explains that the law of Cuba prevents the President of that republic from leaving the island during his term of office; and he is President.

Some enterprising member of the Cornell Semi-Centennial Endowment Campaign Committee might suggest to Alumnus MENOCAL that he could go begging for his alma mater's professors right there in Cuba. Not among the Cubans, but among the Americans. If half the threats of the thirsty are carried out, Cuba, where bacardi is still lawful and where champagne from the States has gone by the shipload, will be full of Americans this fall and winter.

Alumnus MENOCAL could catch these exiles all over Havana from now until the last race is run at the Havana course on Easter Monday. He could find them walking on the Prado or driving along the Malecon; sunning themselves down by the Punta or scrutinizing the lizards on the walls of the Morro. He could catch them on the roofs of the Plaza or of that inn of the two brothers where the fish cooked in paper would make the Caribbean worth visiting if the Gulf Stream turned to ice.

Yankees will be everywhere in Havana this winter. The old steamer lines are back in their lanes and new ones are making up cruises which include the bright old city. They will be at prayer in the cathedrals, at lunch in the big hotels along the Plaza or in the restaurants of the Calle O'Reilly. They may be seen inspecting the lasting architecture which the Spaniards left in the business district or viewing the odds on the slates of the bookmakers at the racing park which Americans own. And they will all have money. Cuba is the very place for a Cuban alumnus of Cornell to collect American coin for the good college at Ithaca.

The Coastal Canal Conference.

The conference to be held this morning in City Hall under a call issued by the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission will afford an opportunity for discussion of the proposed canal across New Jersey from the lower bay near Morgan to the Delaware River near Bordentown. Surveys for the canal have been made, and recommendations in its favor have been submitted to Congress by the War Department.

This New Jersey canal is a part of the projected inside waterway along the Atlantic coast the advantages of which in national defence and national commerce have been explained repeatedly by military and transportation experts. Consequently the plan cannot be regarded as of interest to New Jersey alone. New York is as deeply concerned in it as our neighbor across the North River.

Numerous civic and commercial associations have been invited to send representatives to the conference to-day, and it will offer a chance for all who favor or oppose not only this particular canal but the whole design of a coastal waterway paralleling the ocean to be heard.

Attempts to Reform Our Diplomatic and Consular Service.

The desire to raise the standard of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States has spread to the fields of practical business men. Last week at the convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association, which 2,000 delegates attended, resolutions were adopted calling for important reforms in the foreign service of the State Department. The association declared that with the exception of Ambassadors and Ministers the entire diplomatic and consular system should be placed under civil service regulations; that the First Secretary of an embassy or legation should have life tenure; that salaries should be increased; that applicants for minor positions should be subjected to a severe examination in international law, history, economics and politics; that better provision should be made for the living expenses of diplomats and consuls, and that the United States should own its own official residences abroad.

All this is very much in line with the efforts now being made by the National Civil Service Reform League. Recently in a preliminary statement the league's committee on foreign service besides urging most of the reforms indorsed by the Export Association went even further in the matter of merit appointments and declared that Ministers ought to be appointed by promotion. Indeed, it was recommended that the President be urged, "in as far as practicable," to promote Ministers to embassies where vacant. Consulships, said the committee, should be graded, and the holders promoted after a reasonable period of service in each grade. The grade of consul-general should come as a promotion from the ranks of the consuls. The league's committee would have written examinations for consular clerks, salaried vice-consuls, consuls and student interpreters; and oral examinations afterward to determine whether the candidate's personality was fitted for the post.

On the subject of Ambassadors' salaries the league presented interesting contrasts between the remuneration of the Americans and those of other Powers. Our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's receives $17,500, with no allowances for rent or entertainment, while the French Ambassador, whose salary is only $7,722, has rent and entertainment allowances of $10,000 and $28,000 respectively. The British Ambassador to the United States has a salary of $48,665 and a rent allowance of $10,000. Our Ambassador to France has no pecuniary support from the Government beyond his salary of $17,500; but the French Ambassador to Washington has a total of $37,413. Before the Czar's fall the French Ambassador in Petrograd had in salary and for rent and entertainment, $45,521; the British Ambassador, $48,932; the American, $17,500. In Berlin Sir EDWARD GOSCHEN received $48,932; M. CAMBON, $33,938; Mr. GERARD, $17,500.

Another interesting table which the league compiled was for the purpose of indicating how inexperienced our Ambassadors are as compared with those of other great nations. The outbreak of the war found in Berlin Sir EDWARD GOSCHEN, who had been in the British diplomatic service forty-five years; M. CAMBON, a French diplomat for seventeen years, and JAMES W. GERARD, who had served 381 days. In Brussels were the Frenchman KLOBUKOWSKI, of twenty-five years' service; the Englishman VILLIERS, of twenty-nine years' service, and the American WHITLOCK, of eight months' service. In Petrograd were PALEOLOGUE for France, a diplomatic veteran of thirty-one years' experience; BUCHANAN for Great Britain, thirty-nine years in the service, and MAYE for the United States, one month's diplomatic experience. Of the Ambassadors in Vienna M. DUMAINE had known diplomacy for thirty-five years; Sir MAURICE DE BUNSEN, twenty-six years; Mr. PENFIELD, thirteen months. In Rome the French Ambassador had thirty-three years' experience; the Briton, thirty years; the American, fourteen months. In every capital of Europe the story was the same. Mr. PAGE, at London, had been at his post a year and four months, and that was longer than any other American Ambassador or Minister in the war countries. Of the ten American Ambassadors and Ministers respectively at Berlin, Bern, Brussels, Constantinople, London, Paris, Petrograd, Rome, Tokio and Vienna, not one except Mr. PENFIELD had had diplomatic experience previous to his appointment by President WILSON.

It is too much to hope for immediate reforms in our diplomatic and consular service. The fact that Mr. BRYAN, as Secretary of State, was permitted to reward the political hacks of his party, particularly those who had been delegates to Democratic national conventions, by sending them as Ministers to the uncomplaining republics of Central America and the Caribbean was a good indication of what was coming. The fact that his appointees, or most of them, remain undisturbed years after BRYAN's dramatic farewell is further indication that no cleaning out can be expected until BRYAN's party is turned out.

Lessons From Lieutenant Maynard's Flight.

The principal good to be gained from such aerial contests as the transcontinental flight won by Lieutenant MAYNARD lies in the revelation of strength and weakness in the types of planes and engines used by the fliers. Lieutenant MAYNARD is thoroughly satisfied with the motor on which he depended, and he is convinced that airplanes carrying passengers and freight will be in use within a "year or two." In his opinion these carriers will have enclosed engine rooms, in which the machinery may be watched and cared for as it is in ships. He does not criticise the plane, but he points out that in military airplanes many desirable features are sacrificed to speed and other military needs.

As to Lieutenant MAYNARD's skill as an airman, Sergeant KLINE, who accompanied him on his double crossing of the continent, is a witness as enthusiastic as he is competent. To him Lieutenant MAYNARD is "the greatest flier in the air service to-day," a "natural born flier with a keen instinct for direction." As Lieutenant MAYNARD has won the two most ambitious flying contests undertaken over this continent—the New York-Toronto race and the race from New York to San Francisco and return—Sergeant KLINE's praise is upheld by the record.

An interesting detail of Lieutenant MAYNARD's success is the fact that he attributes the early advantage he won to the fact that he flew "straight ahead by compass." The production of a compass on which dependence could be placed under all conditions in an airplane has occupied the attention of numerous students of the science of aeronautics, and the use Lieutenant MAYNARD made of the instrument supplied to him shows that excellent results have been attained in this field.

It will not pass without comment that two of the recent successful efforts, the pluckiest and the smartest, to thwart burglars have been made by members of the "weaker" sex. One woman, single handed and at night, drove off a burglar gathering loot in her home. The other prevented the emptying of a bank vault by armed desperadoes by coolly finding—looking into an automatic, her hands up the while—and operating with her foot an electric device which brought the police. We refrain from making the suggestion, for it is too obvious, that threatened premises might diminish risk by adding to their protective force a few women guards.

The possible result of the coal strike may be a freeze out—of the public.

The cigarette impaired the health of 2,000,000 soldiers in our army, according to the contention of Dr. CLARENCE T. WILSON, but he would have some difficulty in convincing the German soldier of the truth of his statement.

It is reported by a Russian correspondent that twenty-four Yankees in Siberia fought like CUSTER in a last stand. It is a question, however, whether the Reds CUSTER fought were as much savages as those American soldiers encountered in Bolshevikia.

How to Live Long in Ohio.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Dr. O. M. Kramer, physician at the prison, lays claim to the fact that the penitentiary is the most healthful spot in all Ohio. With a population of two thousand men of all ages, the deaths in five years from natural causes have not averaged more than three a year. The normal death rate of Ohio is nearly fourteen for each thousand of population.

MAKING SIX OF ONE.

Each Dexterous Euclid Arrives at the Same Result in a Different Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Of late several correspondents have written letters to you explaining the new mathematical phenomenon that six equals one. In reading these letters I have received the impression that the solutions offered are all too difficult and so I applied myself to the task of finding an extremely simple solution.

Let us start with the equation 1=1. It will be admitted that multiplication is nothing more than continued addition, for example, 2×4 is equivalent to 2+2+2+2 or 8. It will also be admitted that if both sides of an equation are equally affected the result is equal. So, then, since multiplication is equivalent to continued addition, let us on one side of the above equation multiply 1 by 1 six times, and on the other side add 1 to 1 six times, as follows: 1×1×1×1×1×1=1+1+1+1+1+1, or 1=6.

How simple! I am sure that this is the sort of "logical, mathematical" reasoning which was used to arrive at the great conclusion, and I am amazed that that dull mass, the American public, can refuse to agree with it.

JAMES V. HAYES.

NEW YORK, October 15.

Handle Carefully the Square Root of a Negative Quantity!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your higher mathematicians have apparently gone to the very root of the matter, but have they really grasped the significance of their results? It sticks in my mind that the square root of a negative quantity is highly imaginary and may easily land the ingenious extractor in the fourth dimension, of which Don Marquis has so recently warned us that it is much easier to get in than to get out again.

In mathematical form, if ½=¾ then the square root of —1= anything we wish to have it. This I take to be the general form of the equation under which we have lived these seven years.

ALBERT M. TURNER.

NORTHFIELD, Conn., October 18.

An Easy Way, in Which the Square Root Need Not Be Extracted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The extraction of the square root is a process painful to all but a very limited class of natural mathematicians and therefore should not be employed in discussing a problem of public interest unless all other methods fail. Fortunately this problem may be solved without recourse to any but elementary principles of algebra which, with Latin, Greek and sociology, is now within the knowledge of every boy and girl that has gone through our grammar schools. Now for the proof:

Let x=3 (India, Australia and New Zealand).

Let y=3 (Great Britain, Canada and South Africa).

Square them: $x^2=9$ and $y^2=9$ and $x-y=0$, $x^2-y^2=0$.

As things equal to the same thing are equal to each other it follows that $x-y=x^2-y^2$.

Divide this equation by x—y we have the result: 1=x+y, and substituting the values of x and y we have 1=3+3, or 1=6. Q. E. D.

I believe the above to be correct, but not trusting myself owing to the remoteness of the period in which I dealt in mathematical problems I submitted the foregoing to a freshman who has checked it up and assures me it is sound.

H. W. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 18.

BROOKLYN TREES.

The Park Department Helps the Citizen to Beautify the Streets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My attention has been called to an article in your columns from John Y. Culyer relative to the planting of trees. As Mr. Culyer does not seem to be aware of the work that is being done in the Borough of Brooklyn along these lines it might be well to bring this matter to the attention of your readers.

For several years the Park Department in Brooklyn has been planting trees on the streets. The plan adopted permits the department to act as trustee for the owner, receiving the necessary funds from owners and using them in the work of buying and planting trees. The standard charge is $8 a tree, but $16 is charged where the grade is larger and more top soil is provided. This is the same charge as was made three or four years ago, and a street tree therefore enjoys the position of being about the only thing that hasn't gone up in price with the cost of living. This is partly explained by the fact that the after care of these trees is undertaken out of the general funds provided for the care of street trees. It is also possible to plant trees in Brooklyn at considerably less expense than in Manhattan.

While there have been failures here and there, and great damage was done to the young trees by the severe winter of 1917-1918, the trees generally have thrived and are making a fine showing. More than 5,000 have been planted, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The large variety of trees from which we may choose to plant along our country roadsides has to be considerably curtailed when it comes to planting on city streets. Enemies are numberless and the conditions hard for a city tree. One of the most successful to withstand adversity is the Oriental plane or sycamore, and next to that comes the Norway maple. Pin oak and gingko and a few others do well.

Anybody in Brooklyn who desires to plant a tree should send for an application blank to the Park Department, Litchfield Mansion, Fifth street and Prospect Park West, Borough of Brooklyn. Advice and suggestions on the subject will be cheerfully given.

JOHN N. HARMAN, Commissioner.

BROOKLYN, October 18.

The Odds.

First Turkey—Joined the Barnyard League?

Second Turkey—Yes, but the farmer has six votes and an axe.

Cause of Delay.

First Baby—Gone on strike yet?
Second Baby—I can't; I'm a boss.

The Head in the Clouds.

Said the Mountain to the Sea,
Looking downward boastfully:
"I am one of high degree.

"Sun and moon companions are,
For I hail the distant star
And converse with worlds afar."

Said the Ocean to the Peak:
"There is truth in what you speak,
But results are what we seek.

"Sun and moon and planets too—
In my waves of rolling blue
I reflect them more than you."

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

WIFE OR WIDOW?

Specifications in the Case of a Woman Baffled by the War Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The gravamen of my complaint in THE SUN of October 14 which aroused the ire of Major J. S. Holmes, Major Adjutant-General, Department Insurance Officer, Governors Island, is that the wife or widow of a soldier who was drafted on August 30, 1918, and sent to France, has since been unable to discover any trace whatever of her husband or to obtain any financial aid from him notwithstanding repeated appeals and the wastage of considerable postage stamps and a sheaf of letters to the War Department.

This I repeat, and I challenge successful contradiction. Major Holmes says my letter is traceable to "colossal ignorance and the failure to seek 'intelligent assistance'" and that if I "or the widow called at Governors Island, where intelligent assistance is at her disposal, the settlement of her claim may be materially expedited."

Major Holmes will probably be surprised to learn that this case was called to his attention some time prior to last Christmas. I will not give the exact date, because a philanthropic organization has now offered its assistance to the soldier's wife or widow referred to and promised to get the War Department to inform her whether her husband is alive or dead, mustered out or in the military service, and I do not desire that any of the malignity meted out to certain critical members of Congress be injected into the humane work of the organization to redress the disappointed woman's grievance.

Major Holmes in one of his letters to the woman said that from information received by his office it was apparent that the soldier wished to make such an allotment of his pay as would entitle her to the family allowance. This was as cheering to her as the doctrine of "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" to the suffering and oppressed people of the world, but to date she has received no "allowance," and she does not know whether she is a wife or a widow.

Letters from Major Holmes's office to the woman regarding her case bear the signature of "Samuel Funt, First Lieutenant Adjutant-General," indicating that the woman's application was referred to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington.

In view of these may I suggest that hereafter Major Holmes, instead of advising me to be sure of my ground before rushing into print with a grievance, should practise what he preaches?

One of the strange features of this case is that none of the numerous letters sent to the woman by the War Department advised her that assistance would be given her by Major Holmes or his bureau or that there was such a place on the map as Governors Island. Had such information been furnished Major Holmes would not now find himself an accuser instead of a defender of the War Department.

JOSEPH W. GAVAN.

NEW YORK, October 18.

TREATIES IN THE HOUSE.

Factors in International Affairs Obscured by the Senate Debate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The acrimony of debate in the Senate upon the treaty of peace has obscured the fact that the House of Representatives may play no unimportant part with respect to the execution of the treaty.

Although the House of Representatives can have no agency in making treaties, when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on the law or laws to be passed; and the House has consistently maintained that it is its constitutional right and duty in all such cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect and to determine and act thereon as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good. Such is the tenor of a resolution adopted April 20, 1871.

In considering the appropriation under the Alaska purchase treaty with Russia in 1868 the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House reported that the House would be justified in declining to pass laws for the execution of a treaty which should change the character of the Government; bring into the Union and confer political powers on populations incapable of self-government; alienate territory; surrender political power to any other Government; bind the Government to engage in wars of other nations or surrender the rights of the nation on the high seas; reestablish slavery; annul the institution of marriage or interdict the Christian religion. (Hind's Precedents, vol. 2, sec. 1508.)

The House has frequently requested the President to lay before it information relative to the negotiation of treaties and such requests have been complied with, notably in 1822 by President Monroe, concerning the Treaty of Ghent.

During the service of J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia in the House he made plain on numerous occasions the position of the House that the power to make treaties is bounded by the same limits which are prescribed for the authority delegated to the United States by the Constitution, and that the treaty making power cannot extend to what is unauthorized or forbidden by the Constitution.

As late as 1903 Senator Spooner during debate declared that although the President and the Senate alone possessed the treaty making power a treaty requiring acts of Congress in its execution would remain executory until legislation originating in the House had given effect to it; and quoting Wheaton, that a treaty may be considered as imperfect in its obligation until the national assent has been given in the case required by municipal Constitution. He quotes Justice McLean in the case of Turner vs. American Baptists Union as saying that while a treaty is declared to be the supreme law of the land, this applies only where the aid of Congress is not needed; that it cannot be the supreme law of the land where the concurrence of Congress is necessary to give it effect.

When one considers the numerous acts of Congress required to carry the Treaty of Versailles into operation through the creation of offices and the appropriation of moneys, it cannot be doubted that the whole question of the rightful extent of participation of the House in the execution of treaties will press for serious discussion.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 15.

The Smoky Way.

From the Dallas News.

Sometimes an industrious young man can smoke a hundred cigarettes a day and still never seem to get anywhere.

ROOSEVELT WEEK WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

Memorial Association to Conduct Campaign for New Members and Funds.

SPEECHES IN WALL ST.

Air Tribute Will Be Rendered by Four Aviators—Arrival of Flag.

New York begins to-day the celebration of Roosevelt Week, during which the Roosevelt Memorial Association will conduct a campaign for new members and for funds to be used in the establishment of suitable memorials to the late ex-President.

The week's programme, with many patriotic activities in each of the five boroughs of New York and participated in by a large number of organizations, will be inaugurated at noon to-day by exercises on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury Building, in Wall street, where George Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States. Among the speakers will be ex-Representative Walter M. Chandler, Richard Enright, Police Commissioner; Dr. O. H. L. Mason, war observer for the United States Government, and others.

The spectacular feature of the day will be the air tribute which the Roosevelt Rough Riders, the American Legion, the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will pay to the man who was the idol and inspiration of American soldiers. Four aviators, one representing each organization, will drop wreaths upon the grave of the great American in Young's Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay this afternoon. The fliers will rise from Hazelhurst Field, No. 1, Mineola, and will fly over New York before proceeding to the burial ground.

Arrival of the Flag.

Another interesting event of the day will be the arrival in The Bronx of the Roosevelt memorial flag, which has been borne on foot by Boy Scouts and schoolboys over more than 700 miles in New York State en route from Buffalo to Young's Memorial Cemetery, where next Monday, the birthday anniversary of Col. Roosevelt, it will be placed upon his grave.

The emblem will be carried to The Bronx by schoolboys from Yonkers and will be turned over to the boys of The Bronx, where it will receive at the hands of school girls another of the stars it has been collecting in each town since it left Buffalo with a single star in its field.

The Roosevelt memorial flag, when it arrives in The Bronx this afternoon, will be taken to the Manor House, Van Courtlandt Park, where it will be received by Henry Bruckner, Borough President, and other borough officials and by officials of various patriotic organizations.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoological Garden, is chairman of the special committee on the reception of the flag. After the forty-third star is sewed on the flag it will be carried to various historic points in The Bronx.

Airplane to Deliver It.

Tuesday afternoon the flag will be placed in a pouch and delivered to a representative of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, who will in turn deliver it by airplane to the boys in the Borough of Queens. The aviator who will pilot the representative and the airplane were furnished by the American Flying Club.

The flag will be taken to Flushing and Jamaica, in both of which cities patriotic exercises will be held. The forty-fourth star will be sewed on in the Bryant High School in Long Island City. In a historic house in Queens the flag will remain under guard Wednesday night and the following morning it will be taken to Staten Island by motor boat, and upon succeeding days to the other boroughs.

Roosevelt Week will receive the active observance of virtually every patriotic organization in New York and in many theatres special films will be shown. All branches of the New York Public Library will have exhibits of Rooseveltian mementos, while displays of similar nature will be seen in museums, clubs, schools and shop windows. Fifth avenue will become Roosevelt avenue for the week. Foreign language societies also will take part. Tammany Hall will lend its support at a meeting at the Tammany clubhouse to-morrow night, at which politics, however, will be taboo.

Mrs. William Greenough, a daughter of Whitney Warren, the architect, will have charge of the women workers in the Borough of Manhattan.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith has placed the State's official indorsement upon the week's activities in a proclamation calling upon the citizens to honor Col. Roosevelt and proclaiming Monday, October 27, Roosevelt day.

PROCLAIMS ROOSEVELT DAY.

Smith Urges Patriotic Services in State Institutions.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Monday, October 27, the birthday of the late Theodore Roosevelt, was designated by Gov. Smith in a proclamation to-day as Roosevelt Day.

"I call upon the people of the State," the Executive wrote in his proclamation, "to commemorate those immortal ideals of service, sacrifice and devotion to our country which he so well exemplified and recommend that a programme and exercises of a patriotic nature be conducted under the supervision of the governing bodies of the schools and institutions throughout the State."

PROFESSORS TO VOTE ON LABOR UNION PLAN

French Educators May Join General Federation.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The college professors of France have decided to hold a referendum to decide whether they shall transform their association into a national union to be affiliated with the Labor Federation. The school teachers already have decided to join the Labor Federation, although their right so to organize has not been recognized by the Government.

The college professors also will vote on a proposal to unite in one organization, to be called the National Federation of Intellectuals, all technical men, journalists, school teachers, professors, authors, doctors and lawyers.

The proposed organization would comprise, first, a professional organization limited strictly to college professors; second, a union of all teachers and professors of high schools; third, a union of all grades of those employed in public instruction; fourth, a union of functionaries of all categories; fifth, a union of all members of liberal professions, and, sixth, a union of all these associations with the general Labor Federation.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York and New England, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate north winds.

New Jersey, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate north winds.

Western New York, fair to-day; cloudy to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate north and northeast winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Air pressure is high generally east of the Mississippi River and in the Northern States from Minnesota westward to the Pacific coast. It is low over the south plains States and the southern Rocky Mountain region. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains along the south Atlantic coast and in the central Missouri Valley and local snows in the northern Rocky Mountain region. Considerable snow covers Wyoming, at Lander there being 11 inches at 8 A. M. Sunday. Temperature has fallen in the north plains States, the central Rocky Mountain region, and it has changed little elsewhere. Readings remain near or below the normal in all parts of the country. The outlook is for fair weather Monday and Tuesday generally east of the Mississippi River, except that local showers are probable in Florida and rains Monday night and Tuesday in the region of the great lakes. Temperatures will be lower Monday in the middle Atlantic and New England States and will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Observations at U. S. Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	78	74	29.98	..	Cloudy
Albany	60	40	30.18	..	Clear
Atlantic City	66	60	30.20	..	Clear
Baltimore	70	46	30.20	..	Pt. Cldy
Boston	64	48	30.10	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	54	46	30.20	..	Cloudy
Charleston	70	66	30.18	..	Cloudy
Chicago	54	52	30.30	..	Clear
Cincinnati	64	58	30.22	..	Clear
Cleveland	54	46	30.30	..	Clear
Denver	58	58	29.96	..	Clear
Detroit	54	46	30.34	..	Clear
Galveston	76	74	30.08	..	Clear
Helena	48	44	30.20	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	74	70	30.12	.06	Cloudy
Kansas City	70	68	30.04	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	72	68	29.98	..	Clear
Milwaukee	50	44	30.32	..	Clear
New Orleans	86	80	30.26	..	Clear
Okla. City	72	68	30.00	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	66	50	30.18	..	Clear
Pittsburg	62	56	30.26	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	58	40	30.30	.64	Rain
Portland, Ore.	60	60	30.28	..	Clear
San Antonio	72	70	30.04	..	Cloudy
S. Francisco	76	74	30.00	..	Clear
San Diego	66	64	29.98	..	Clear
St. Louis	66	64	30.16	..	Clear
Washington	68	58	30.18	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.20	30.1[illegible]
Humidity	65	[illegible]
Wind—direction	W.	N.W.
Wind—velocity	5	14
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	49	1 P. M.	61	6 P. M.	6[illegible]
9 A. M.	50	2 P. M.	62	7 P. M.	[illegible]
10 A. M.	52	3 P. M.	64	8 P. M.	[illegible]
11 A. M.	55	4 P. M.	64	9 P. M.	[illegible]
12 M.	58	5 P. M.	64	10 P. M.	[illegible]

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	50	46	6 P. M.	63	[illegible]
12 M.	58	51	9 P. M.	58	[illegible]
3 P. M.	64	57	12 Mid.	54	[illegible]

Highest temperature, 64, at 3:15 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 46, at 4:45 A. M.
Average temperature, 55.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Conference New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission to consider the construction of a canal across New Jersey from Morgan to Bordentown, City Hall, [illegible] A. M.

Convention American Prison Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8:15 P. M.

Meeting National Council of Industrial Defence, Hotel Pennsylvania, 9 A. M.

Meeting Railway Mail Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, 5 P. M.

Meeting and public discussion, Brooklyn Division Allied Citizens of America, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

Convention American College of Surgeons, Waldorf, all day.

International Conference of Women Physicians, Waldorf, all day.

Luncheon National Garment Retailers Association, Waldorf, 12:30 P. M.

Bible Class, direction of T. H. Stearns, West Side Y. M. C. A., 7:15 P. M.

Afternoon home time, W. C. C. S. Unit [illegible], Ninety-seventh street and Riverside Drive, [illegible] to 6 P. M.

The Roosevelt Memorial flag will arrive from Buffalo and be received with appropriate ceremonies at Manor House, Van Courtlandt Park, 4 P. M.

Official opening of the drive for funds by the Bronx branch of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Health Commissioner Copeland will address a meeting of physicians, nurses and educators at the opening of a permanent international exposition of municipal equipment, Grand Central Palace, 7:30 P. M.

Opening of the local campaign for a $[illegible]000,000 endowment fund for Cornell, 30 West Forty-fourth street.

Opening of the National Business Show, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

"Americanism, the Cure for Bolshevism," first of a series of lectures for the women voters, by Charles H. Betts, Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth street, 3 P. M.

Reception to Mrs. Marvin B. Rosenberry, president of the General Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second street, 8 P. M.

"Brooklyn's Harbor Development," address by Dr. R. S. McElwee, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, 8 P. M.

Board of Education, meeting, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 4 P. M.

Inauguration of the "Come and See" movement of the New York city Y. W. C. A. by a sightseeing excursion to association branches, 600 Lexington avenue, 10 A. M.

Review and dance, Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, New York Guard, Armory, [illegible] Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, 10 P. M.

Meeting New York and New England Railroad Surgeons, Hotel McAlpin, 9 A. M.

Luncheon and dinner, Dry Goods Association, Hotel McAlpin.

Meeting and luncheon, Toy Manufacturers Association, Hotel McAlpin, 9 A. M.

Meeting Manhattan Study Club, 2:30 P. M., Hotel McAlpin.

Meeting Daughters of Indiana, Hotel McAlpin, 2 P. M.

Luncheon, National Association of Ladies Hatters, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

Luncheon, Lutheran Ministers Association, Hotel Astor, 12:30 P. M.

Meeting, Perfumery Importers Association, Bush Terminal Sales Building, West Forty-second street, noon.

Luncheon, Broadway Association, addresses by Commissioners John H. Delaney and Nicholas J. Hayes, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

"Early History of New York" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture by M. Miner at the Museum of Natural History at 3:30 P. M.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens will give a reception to the foreign born who have become citizens in the last month at its headquarters, 95 Second avenue, at 8 P. M.

Edward J. Foyles will read a paper on "Practical Use of War Maps at the Front" before the Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the Academy of Sciences at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

The first ball of the Hotel Pennsylvania Employees Organization will be given at Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth street, in the evening.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"The Real Japanese," by Sydney Nevile Usher, Washington Irving High School, Irving place and Sixteenth street. Illustrated.

"Belgium," by Helen Harrington, P. S. [illegible], 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue. Illustrated.

"Through Malanasia," by Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher, P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh street.

"Life With the United States Reclamation Service," by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th street. Illustrated.

"Wales and Her People," by [illegible] Parry, St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth street. Illustrated.

"John Greenleaf Whittier," by [illegible] Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. [illegible] street and Briggs avenue.

MUDGE MANSION BURNED.

Narragansett Bay Landmark Was Built Temple Style.

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 19.—Fire to-day destroyed the mansion of Mrs. Marguerite de Wolf Mudge, for three-quarters of a century one of the most beautiful landmarks on the shores of Narragansett Bay. The loss is estimated at $115,000.

The house, in its exterior a reproduction in wood of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, was built for Mrs. Mudge's grandfather, Mark Anthony de Wolf, in 1840. Among the valuable interior fittings which were ruined was an Italian mantel in marble, flanked by statues in the drawing room. The cause of the fire has not been determined.